

Fayetteville Observer.

N. O. Wallace,]

"Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

[Proprietor.]

NO. 8--VOL. 9.

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN: THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1859.

WHOLE NO. 424.

Two Dollars for one year if paid at the time of subscription, **Two Dollars and Fifty Cents**, without deviation, after the expiration of three months.

All Bills for Advertisements, Job-Work, or Subscription, considered due when contracted, except against those with whom we have running accounts.

Subscribers failing to order a discontinuance of the paper, at the expiration of the time for which they may have subscribed, are considered as wishing to renew; and it will be continued to them accordingly.

No Paper will be sent out of the county unless paid for in advance.

Advertisements inserted at **One Dollar per Square of Twelve Lines** or Less, for the first insertion; **Fifty Cents** for each continuance.

Persons advertising by the year, will be charged **Forty Dollars** for a whole column, **Twenty Dollars** for one-half, and **Ten Dollars** for one-quarter. Advertisements from these terms under any circumstances.

The privilege of yearly advertisers is strictly limited to their own immediate and regular business; and the business of an advertising firm is not considered as including that of its individual members.

Announcing candidates, **Three Dollars** to be paid in advance in every case.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions when handed in, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted.

No advertisement inserted gratuitously.

Advertisements of an abusive nature, will not be inserted at any price.

Job Printing, of all kinds, neatly done on New Type, and on as reasonable terms as any office in Tennessee.

No Paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid up—except at the option of the Publisher.

The Fayetteville Observer

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY JENNIE JUNE.

WOMAN IN ADVERSITY.

Woman should be more trusted and confided in as wives, mothers and sisters. They have a quick perception of right and wrong; and, without always knowing why, read the present future—read characters and acts, designs and probabilities, where men see no letter or sign. What else do we mean by "Mother wit," save that woman has a quicker perception and readier invention than man? Man often flies from home and family to avoid impending poverty or ruin; woman seldom, if ever, forsakes home thus. Woman never evaded temporal calamity by suicide or desertion. The proud banker, rather than live to see his poverty gazed at, may blow out his brains and leave his wife and children to want, protectress; loving woman would have counseled him to accept poverty and live to cherish his family and relieve his fortune. Woman should be counseled and confided in. It is the beauty and glory of her nature that it instantly grasps at and clings to the truth and right. Reason, man's greatest faculty, takes time to hesitate before it decides; but woman's instinct never hesitates in its decision, and is scarcely ever wrong where it has even chances with reason. Woman feels where man thinks, acts where he deliberates, hopes where he despairs, and triumphs where he fails.

DUTIES OF DAILY LIFE.—It is a great misfortune that people so commonly amuse themselves with idle and imaginary schemes, of how they would behave, and what they would do, were they in such or such a situation. They would be very great, very learned, very wealthy, very retired, very old, and the like. But they neglect the gift which is in them, and the work which is appointed for them, while they are thinking of that which is not. Alas! that men's thoughts should be so taken up with dreams and reveries, how they would manage were they in another station, while the chief wisdom of life consists in the assiduous discharge of those duties which belong to their own proper calling.

KEEP GOOD COMPANY.—Intercourse with persons of decided virtue and excellence is of great importance in the formation of a good character. The force of example is powerful; we are creatures of imitation, and by a necessary influence, our habits and tempers are very much formed on the model of those with whom we familiarly associate.

Lincoln Reminiscences.

COUNTY COURT RECORDS.

Commissioners appointed to lay off Roads—Rates of Ferrage fixed—the first Tavern license—Rates that Tavern Keepers were allowed to charge, etc.

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1810.

The Court met according to adjournment.

Ordered by the Court, that the Court adjourn to the town of Fayetteville, to meet there to hold the next Court in the town of Fayetteville, on the 4th Monday in August next.

The Court adjourned till to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

TUESDAY, 29th day of May, 1810.

The Court met according to adjournment.

Ordered by the Court, that Thos. Spencer, James Higgins, Joel Pennington, John Brown, Henry Brown, William McGhee, Sen., John Gray, and John George, be viewers to view and mark off a road on a straight direction, passing the mouth of Phais' Creek, to Winchester, Franklin county, the nearest and best way, as far as the county line. Issued 19th June, 1810.

It is ordered by the Court, that the order made on the first day of this term, authorizing this Court to adjourn to meet in Fayetteville, shall be rescinded, annulled, and made void, and that this Court adjourn to meet at the house of Brice M. Garner.

County Levy laid as follows, viz: Six and one-fourth cents on each hundred acres of land, six and one-fourth cents on each white poll, twelve and a half cents on each black poll, twelve and half cents on each stud horse.

Ordered by the Court, that the Sheriff collect the above taxes on all taxable property in Lincoln county for the above year.

Ordered by the Court, that the Ferrage across Elk River, in the bounds of Lincoln county, be as follows—

For a wagon and team and driver 50 cents, cart, or other two wheeled carriage 25 cents, man and horse 6 1/2 cents, footman 6 1/2 cents, horse, cattle, hogs, or sheep 2 cents each.

Ordered, that the different tavern-keepers in Lincoln county, shall be allowed the following rates, viz—

Good whisky, per half pint twelve and a half cents, Peach brandy per do. twelve and a half cents, West India Rum, per do twenty-five cents, Dinner 25 cents, Breakfast and Supper, each 25c, Lodging six and one-fourth cents, Stabling, hay or fodder for horse, 12 hours, 25 cents, Corn per gallon, six and one-fourth cents.

Ordered by the Court, that Ephraim Parham be admitted to keep a Tavern at his house for the term of one year, and no longer; and entered into bond for his faithful performance agreeable to act of Assembly.

Ordered by the Court, that William Doak, John McMillen, Samuel Williams, Moses Harding, Jacob Vaughn, Henry Vaughn, Isaac Bries, Jacob Whittenburg, John Whitaker, Jun., Isaac Sebastian, Stephen Beaver, and Robt. Looney, be a jury to view and mark a road, the nearest and best way from the widow Thompson's to Fayetteville, and make return to August Term. Issued 19th June, 1810.

Ordered by the Court, that James Bright, Benjamin Harris, Abner Wells, Lemuel Koonce, William Fish, Ezekiel Norris, Ephraim Parham, and Ethan Wells, be viewers to view and mark a road, the nearest and best way from the Town of Fayetteville and crossing the river at the mouth of Norris' Creek, then to the State line, on a straight direction to Huntsville. Order issued 19th June, 1810.

Ordered by the Court, that John McKinney, Andrew Buchanan, Alexander Meek, John Buchanan, Michael Muckelroy, John Gibson, and Robt. C. Kennedy, view and mark a road, from Maj. William Smith's the nearest and best way to Fayetteville. Issued 19th of June, 1810.

Ordered by the Court, that Eli Garrett, Kincheon Haukum, Isaac Merony, Robert Cunningham, Nathan G. Pinson, John Greer, and William Edmiston, be viewers to view and mark a road from Fayetteville, the nearest and best way, to the Shoals of Richland, Giles county, as far as the county line of Lincoln county, on a direction to the Shoals above mentioned. Issued 19th June, 1810.

Ordered by the Court, that Isaac James, James Williams, John Shumaker, Thomas Johnston, John Kelley, and A. Laughlin be viewers to view and mark off a road, leading from Huntsville to the Salt House, where McCutcheon's Trace crosses Elk River, intersects with the State line, the nearest and best way to the Salt House. Issued 20th June, 1810.

Ordered by the Court, that John Williams, Auden Tucker, John Jones, Alexander McGaughlin, and John Roper, be viewers to view and lay off a road, from where the road leading from Huntsville to Squire Roundtree's Ford on Elk River intersects with the State line, the nearest and best way crossing at said Ford to the pond spring. Issued 20th June, 1810.

Ordered by the Court, that John Rhea, Andrew McCartney, Henry Kelso, Samuel Mitchell, John Sharp, Amos Small, William Patterson, Anthony Wells, and Alexander Beard, be viewers to view and mark off a road leading from Fayetteville to Bean's settlement, as far as the county line, by John Rhea's settlement. Issued 20th June, 1810.

Ordered by the Court, that Alexander Laughlin, Samuel Mitchell, Joseph Campbell, John Chick, William Townsell, Johnston McKinney, John Kelly, Samuel Barnes, be viewers to view and mark a road, from Fayetteville, the nearest and best way, to the Muscle Shoals, or as far as the county line.

Ordered by the Court, that Ezekiel Norris, John Moore, Joel Payne, Wm. Y. Higgins, Samuel Garland, John H. Moore, Joseph Parish, James Cobron, and William Edmiston, be viewers to view and lay off a road the nearest and best way from Fayetteville to the county line on a direction to Shelbyville.

The Court then adjourned until the next Court in course.

MONDAY, 27th August, 1810.

The Court met according to adjournment.

Wright Williams resigns as a commissioner for fixing the Seat of Justice in the County of Lincoln.

Ordered by the Court, that William Edmiston be a Commissioner in the stead of Wright Williams resigned, and took the oath of office.

Littleton Duty resigned as a Commissioner for fixing the Seat of Justice in Lincoln county.

James Stuart appointed a Commissioner for the county of Lincoln and town of Fayetteville, in the room of Littleton Duty, resigned, and took the oath of office.

Court adjourned till to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

(To be continued.)

The trial of John McLaughlin, at Chicago, for throwing a train of cars on the Galena and Chicago Railroad off the track, has disclosed a most daring and diabolical gang of villains, both male and female. The members of the gang are located at Buffalo, Cleveland, and Chicago, and it seems they are engaged in murders by all sorts of devices, such as poisoning, arson, and railroad obstruction. Several confidential letters between two female friends in Boston, and an accomplice in Chicago, disclose the whole matter, and the entire plan of operation. From these it appears that a number of persons have fallen victims to their nefarious schemes, and how many have suffered by others' hands can only be conjectured. This discovery may account in some measure for many of the secret murders by poison and other means, accidents to railroad trains, &c., that have been so numerous of late.

Choice Poetry.

THE PENDULUM.

On the silent dome of Darkness
Sits the Midnight like a Queen;
In her crown are flashing planets,
On her robe the starry sheen.
I am looking from my window
Along the vale below,
But listening to the Pendulum
A swinging to and fro.

There is not another whisper
In the room or on the hill,
While I muse within my chamber—
In my chamber dim and still;
And my ears cannot forget it,
The clock seems talking so,
While tick! tack! goes the Pendulum,
Still swinging to and fro.

Now the silver voice of childhood,
Now the trembling voice of years,
From the clock within the corner
Seem to fascinate my ears:
And the chorus of ghostly echoes
Still answer loud, or low,
To yonder noisy Pendulum
A swinging to and fro.

How it grows upon the silence!
Seems to echo in the sky,
Till the multiplying voices
Call up spectres to my eye.
From the fisside rise dim Phantoms,
In garments white as snow,
While ticking goes the Pendulum,
Still swinging to and fro.

All those dear ones have arisen,
With each sweet familiar mien;
And the past like moving pictures,
Rolls along the sacred scene.
Living is it, bright and blissful,
That seemed so long ago,
When tick! tack! thus, the Pendulum
Went swinging to and fro.

Like the golden hues of sunset,
Or the purple flush of dawn,
Youth and age, in fleet succession,
Stay an instant—and are gone!
In gladness or in woe,
While swings the restless Pendulum,
A ticking to and fro.

Some are blooming in the circle,
Bright as meadows full of flowers;
Others, like advancing winter,
Herald dreary weeping hours.
While in dark and sad processions,
O'er mournful fields they go,
The never ceasing Pendulum
Swings, ticking to and fro.

Seven in number were the phantoms,
Six have passed beyond the scene;
And the lone one, bowed with sorrow,
Wanders, still by grave-mounds green.
But he never shall meet his kindred
Through all the world below,
Where still the warning Pendulum
Goes swinging to and fro.

Sinks the flames upon the hearth-stone,
Die the embers with a moan;
And the shining Phantoms vanish
From my chamber dark and lone.
They have faded from my vision,
Like stars in morning's glow;
But swinging still the Pendulum
Goes ticking to and fro.

Pale the waning moon is sinking
On the dimly silvered West;
And my wearied hopes are fainting
In my lone and dreary breast.
Like a dark and winding river,
Life's heavy years must flow;
While ever thus the Pendulum
Is swinging to and fro.

In Memory of Thee.

I pray thee, dearest lady, take
This simple, blooming flower,
And let it deck thy raven hair,
If but for one short hour;
And then if thy sweet hand again
Restore it back to me,
It shall become a treasure rich
In memory of thee.

And when its beauties, one by one,
Shall fade and pass away—
When not a charm is left, but what
Is hastening to decay:
Yet, still within my "heart of hearts"
That simple flower shall be,
And seem more dear unto my soul
In memory of thee.

QUICK WORK.—One of our reporters saw a few days since, in a manufactory in Danvers, a No. 10 shoe pegged with a double row of pegs, by machinery, in 20 seconds by the watch. The operator offers to wager \$100 that he will peg 60 pairs of shoes, sixes to eights, by a machine, in one hour, without assistance.

The rigid Sabbatarian in Mass. have gone so far as to recommend that funerals be not held on the Sabbath! Their next move will be to prohibit persons from dying on Sunday.

A Good Goose Story.

The North Californian, published at Humboldt Bay, California, rejoices in a correspondent who promises to surpass the great Gulliver or the greater Munchausen. We give his latest effort as follows:

"Allow me to state a remarkable occurrence which lately came under my notice. A gentleman of my acquaintance, during a gunning excursion, shot a goose. The bird was only wing-broken, and the sympathizing sportsman took it home, where, after proper care and attention, it was domesticated, and became—to use the homely but honest language of my informant—one of the family.

After a short time the wing of the goose became healed and my friend took him along on one of his sporting expeditions. He had been quite unsuccessful, the birds being scarce on that occasion, and turned sadly homeward, when he missed his companion, the goose. He looked upward and beheld in the distance a flock approaching, his own goose leading the way and the rest of the flock following. As they neared the sportsman, he fired and gathered eighty in the double discharge. The intelligent bird whose instinct and affection for man had thus lead his companions into slaughter, complacently wheeled around, flew off, and in a few minutes returned with another flock, whose coming was attended with similar results, the circumstances were repeated three or four times, and when my friend returned home, his prizes fell a trifle short of a large number, which I have unfortunately forgotten.

There was one drawback to his general success; it is well known that geese assume the harrow form in flying, with the apex of the triangle presented thus—: this puzzled my friend, the sportsman, until he constructed a gun with the barrels diverging at proper angles from a settled base in the form of the letter V, by which method he was enabled to take down the hypothenuse of both angles or sides, allowing not a single bird to escape.

GUTTA PERCHA.

It is not many years since this curious gum, in many respects analogous to the India rubber or caoutchouc gum, was discovered. It is the hardened juice of a tropical tree. The natives collect it by cutting down the trees when in full growth, and ringing the bark at distances of twelve or eighteen inches. The juices that thus exudes is boiled to drive off the moisture, and then exported. At common temperatures this gum is tough and unyielding, but it readily softens in boiling water, and is then easily moulded into any shape desired. In 1843 the peculiar properties of gutta percha were made known in England, by a paper read before the British Society of Arts, by Dr. Montgomery. Its adaptation to their wants, soon made it known to the medical profession, and as it is not affected by oils and acids in the same way that India rubber is, it has proved of great value to chemists. Its analogy to India rubber induced the attempt at vulcanizing it. Vulcanized India rubber is prepared by plunging it into a bath of melted sulphur, and, thus treated, loses a portion of its elasticity, and becomes more solid. Vulcanized gutta percha is more elastic than the pure gum, and has an advantage over India rubber, in requiring a much greater heat to melt or soften it than the vulcanized rubber.

WEALTH.

No man can tell whether he is rich or poor by turning to his ledger. It is the heart that makes a man rich. He is rich or poor according to what he is, not according to what he has.

The Opposition party claim to be a great Union-loving party, and we believe they are, for they are a union of all the odds and ends of all parties that ever existed. They are, in this respect, a union-loving party.

The Utica Herald reports that Mrs. Daniel E. Sickles has taken rooms for the season at Clifford Springs hotel, and that she will resist any application of her husband for a divorce, and will furnish proof of infidelity on his part which will prevent any decree in his favor.

When certain persons abuse us, ask ourselves what description of characters it is that they admire; we shall often find this a very consolatory question.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The New Haven Register gives the following in respect to the growth of this Order:

On the 26th of April, 1819, at the house of William Lupton, sign of the Seven Stars, Second Street, Baltimore, Thomas Wildey, and four others, being the only five members of the Order who could be found in that city, met and formed themselves into a Lodge, under the name of Washington Lodge, No. 1. Very soon after this, foreseeing the evils that would ensue if the system of self-institution was continued, they applied to and obtained from a competent legal authority—the Duke of York Lodge, of Preston, England—a charter by which they were legally constituted and duly authorized as the head of the order to grant charters, and exercise supreme authority within the United States. From this humble commencement originated the Grand Lodge of the United States, and the State Grand Lodges, with the numerous train of subordinate Lodges and contributing members. From so small a germ has sprung that mighty tree whose branches have spread throughout every State in the Union.

Forty years have now elapsed, and THOMAS WILDEY, who had so much difficulty in finding four others to aid him in starting the first Lodge, and to whose energetic and indefatigable exertions the Order is chiefly indebted for its prosperity and existence, still survives, to see Lodges numbering over 200,000 members, established from New England's bleak and rock bound coast to the golden sands of the shores washed by the Pacific ocean; to see wherever the foot of enterprise and civilization is planted, a lodge spring up; to behold a Grand Lodge in every State and district of the United States; to know that there are over two hundred thousand human beings who sympathize with each other's prosperity, and whose hands are ever open to relieve distress or to grasp with friendly cordiality a stranger brother. During these forty years, it is impossible to enumerate how many have been relieved on the bed of sickness; how many death beds have been lightened by the knowledge that those who were left behind would be succored and cared for; how many widows' tears have been dried by the kindness of sympathizing brothers; how many orphans have been educated and guarded during their infancy, or how many have been reclaimed from the downward paths of vice, and induced to become worthy citizens of the State, by the acts and principles of the order. In the past year alone, there has been expended more than \$325,000 in relieving the sick and the widows, and for the burial of the dead—while upwards of \$12,000 have been paid for the education of orphans.

A STRANGE ADVERTISEMENT.—We find in the Zanesville Courier an advertisement of Solomon Sturges, one of the wealthy men of Ohio, in which he sets forth his reasons for offering for sale his vast landed property.—He advertises the subject thus:

I have some eight or ten fine improved farms in Indiana, and one of 670 acres near Galena, in Illinois, that I wish to sell. I believe no man has a right to own more land than is necessary for his use, and that of his family. God has, no doubt wisely, ordained that land sharks should be cursed, and I can truly say that I am exceedingly anxious to sell all my lands, and get clear of the curse. I will therefore sell at low prices, and on easy terms of payment, any of my real estate; I have a great deal more than I want, ought to have, or desire.

The Utica Herald reports that Mrs. Daniel E. Sickles has taken rooms for the season at Clifford Springs hotel, and that she will resist any application of her husband for a divorce, and will furnish proof of infidelity on his part which will prevent any decree in his favor.

When certain persons abuse us, ask ourselves what description of characters it is that they admire; we shall often find this a very consolatory question.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.

This very peculiar iron is, and will probably remain for a long time, a monopoly in the hands of the Russian manufacturers. Its singularly beautiful and evenly glazed surface seems to defy perfect imitation.—The Russian iron is of a clear dark blue color, and of a glistening surface, as if varnished; but no varnish or paint now known could withstand a tenth of the destructive forces through which it can pass absolutely unchanged. It has been carefully examined, both in this country and in Great Britain, and great efforts have been made to imitate it; rewards have been offered of great value, but none have, as yet, been bestowed. Agents, too, have spent several years in Russia, and have reported what they believed to be the identical process, but which, though patiently tried, has not yet been attended with complete success. The probable chief difficulty is in the iron—some peculiarity, perhaps, which has not been discovered and which, if known, might not be overcome.

One of the most successful imitations in this country, is said to be produced by what is termed Wood's process, which consists chiefly in rolling the common sheet at a certain temperature, while covered with linseed oil. The surface thus produced is extremely fine, though the sheets have not the pliability of the Russian iron. Common sheet iron is worth, by wholesale, about five cents per pound; the genuine Russian iron sells for about seventeen cents per pound; and the imitation referred to, for about eleven cents. A peculiar fibrous iron is required, and it has been supposed by some, that this fibrous quality is given to the Russian iron by the pressure of a little phosphorus and a little silica in the ore; and by the acquisition of a little carbon from the wood of fuel used in smelting. Chemical experiments which have been made appear to render this latter theory not wholly improbable.

HOW INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE FOUNDED.—The New Orleans Picayune says,

Our insurance companies are all founded on the basis of mutual insurance, the original corporators simply placing at the disposal of their respective companies a stock note, which is only to be taken up, in whole or in part, when the losses require it. Accumulations of profits in the business furnish the only cash capital. For the annual earnings, scrip is issued to the insurers, to be redeemed only when the profits on these accumulated profits, forming the actual cash capital, will justify it.

Of these accumulated profits forming the actual cash capital, that portion only not invested in bank stocks or city or State bonds is subject to taxation under the revenue law.—No other tax is levied or paid by insurance companies, except a license tax which the State law imposes.—The holders of insurance scrip have never been taxed, nor can they ever be, under the present law, for the income or the capital which the scrip represents.

Never forfeit the good will of a friend by extorting his generosity. Borrow money only when you are sure of being able to return it, and lend when there is confidence sufficient to know it will be paid back. Constables and collectors are good in their place, but disagreeable visitors when you cannot satisfy their wants.

If all mankind were suddenly to betake themselves to telling the truth, and nothing but the truth, the whole world would appear to have put on a mask merely from having taken one off.

When certain persons abuse us, ask ourselves what description of characters it is that they admire; we shall often find this a very consolatory question.